Preserve

App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1936.
(V.P.)

File No. 63-36
Serial Nos. 27

Letter References
L.B. 66-38-Sis 3.1.
CB 34-38-1308
VB 34-39 Sh 38 & 39
" 39-39(16,18
" 50-35-112
" 19-41-3,4.
V.P. 27-42(33,36.37038)
Vp 16-45 (7,8,22,23)
72-45 (5.6)

PRESERVED

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. One

p. 56 E

Part B for May 38

SUBJECT.

Grants for public improvements - Drinking water wells in Villages.

81 27)

To
The D. P.H
The Secy to Govt
The Revenue
The Chief Engr
The Secy to Govt Bldg
The Comptroller Tech' Asstt

WD 0295—GPB—22,500—15-8-37

No. L.9479-99 dt 23.5.38

Directs That a sum of Rs 5 Lakhs be contributed by Govt to the Funds for sinking Drinking water Wells.

31.5.38

Serial No.

1) All the information available in the file is given in the form of statements.

2) Statement No. 1 shows the number of inhabited villages, villages with wells, villages without wells and the number of wells proposed to be provided during the next 5 years and the estimated cost. Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts give the total estimated cost of the 5 year programme; whereas Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga mention only the Government grant required for these 5 years. Hassan and Kadur do not mention either the total cost or the Government grant anticipated. Hassan has not furnished any information for this statement.

Note.- It may not be possible or necessary to provide a well for every village without a well, as it may so happen that some of the villages may be situated on river banks or may be otherwise provided with water from a tank or pond. It is also possible that wells may not be successful in many villages due to the nature of the soil; or even if successful, only brackish water may be tapped.

3) Statement No. 2 shows the position in respect of incomplete wells. Here again the information required viz., No. of wells, Est. cost, outlay, balance require and Govt. grant required, is complete only in respect of 4 districts - Tumkur, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur. Chitaldrug does not mention the total est. cost & outlay. The other 3 districts, Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0284--GPB—30,000—13-8-37

ive only the no. of incomplete wells and Govt. grant equired. For all the 8 Districts the amount required s Government grant for completing the incomplete wells s Rs. 68,550.

4) Statement No. 3 gives the programme for 1937-38 showng the total number of wells to be sunk, total cost involved, the ways and means for finding the money, the ovt. grant asked for and the Govt. grant actually given. he grants by the District Boards and the Government uring the last 5 years are also given to show the progressive increase in Govt. grants and to give an idea of he grants that may be reasonably made in future years.

5) Government have made a grant of Rs.1,85,000 during 937-38. The Revenue Commissioner recommends a grant f Rs. 2,75,000 for the next year. This appears to be easonable, judged from the 5 year estimates given in tatement No. 1. Tentatively, each District may have a rogramme costing roughly 3 lakhs in 5 years, except Hassan nd Kadur which may spend 2 lakhs each. The total will e 22 lakhs, out of which roughly half, or 11 lakhs, may be aken as the Government grant required. Spreading this ver 5 years the Government grant will be a little over lakhs per annum. A grant of 2.75 lakhs for 1938-39 ill leave a margin for additional allotment to Chitaldrug, olar and Tumkur Districts where the number of wells

Serial No.

required is largest.

6) What is standing in the way of sinking more wells, however, is not want of funds but want of a single suitable agency to carry out the work expeditiously. It will be seen from the Statement No. 2, that, even excluding Government grants, money is available; but the outlay is very small. A large amount of grants to Village Panchayets is lying unspent in their Pass Books. It may also happen that where money for the work is to come from 3 sources-viz., V.P., District Board and Government- delay may occur in getting it from one source or the other.

7 It may therefore be advantageous to have a "Wells Fund"- preferably one for each District- to which are credited contributions from all the 3 sources, to be operated on by one agency. The allotments will be non-lapsing and will be earmarked for a specific purpose, the danger of Village Panchayets or District Boards diverting the funds for other purposes being obviated. The grant for 1938-39 may well be distributed among the districts and credited to this Fund.

8 As to the agency for carrying out this work, the District Board wells at present are executed by the Sanitary Inspectors, and the Village Panchayet wells by the Revenue Inspectors, unless there are Special Panchayet Sub Overseers. There is no technical supervision over

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0284—GPB—30,603—13-8-37

these people. It would perhaps be better if an Engineering officer is made responsible for the proper selection of sites, preparation of estimates, supervision during execution and final passing & prompt payment of bills. His first duty will be to inspect all the incomplete wells, decide which of them, it would be worth while, pursuing to a successful conclusion, and which of them may be abandoned as unsuccessful. Next he has got to decide which of the ~~wells~~ which areas still unprovided with wells can be provided with wells at all and in ~~any~~ which of the villages, it is unnecessary or undesirable to try to sink wells.

9 As 6 out of the 8 Districts may have to spend nothing less than Rs.60,000 per annum and the other two districts nothing less than Rs. 40,000 each, it will be worth while having a Sub Engineer for each District, for well works alone, assisted by 3 or 4 Sub-Overseers. He ~~will~~ may be given the assistance of a clerk and two peons and asked to work in the Executive Engineer's Office.

10 The D.C. Kolar District has suggested that 4 Sub-overseers on Rs. 40 + 20 each and 4 peons on Rs.10 each may be appointed for the District. It appears to be a reasonable scale for the sinking of about 200 wells per year. Each Sub-Overseer will then be in charge of about 50 wells. According to the 5 year programme about 100 wells have to be sunk in each District, and more in the Tumkur and Kolar Districts.

11 The creation of a Wells Fund, the appointment of a

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Rural water supplies

(2) Previous history and progress.

Drinking water wells fund

Amount spent by different agencies.

Exer

Policies of progress

~~Need for~~

(3) ~~Policy of Govt.~~ Review of present schemes - defects

Policy of Govt.

steps to be taken to accelerate progress &

ensure continuity

(a) Financial. District rural water supply fund.

Govt to contribute Rs 20 lakhs. The expenditure by budget grants in 15 years.

Contribution of V. Ps and D. Bs

to be ensured. & to determine priority

(b) Administration of the fund. District committees

State committee

c) Agency for execution

Engineering staff

Khadi & gram Ds

14)

General instructions

13) In filing the present bid, regard must be had to urgency, apparent feasibility & contributions received from the villagers

23 Progress reports & completion reports

A.. R. Wells - Principles

Grants for Public Improvements - Drinking water wells in villages

Serial No.

Sub Engineer with 3 or 4 Sub Overseers with a peon each for each District for sinking about 100 wells per year at a cost of Rs. 50,000 to one lakh in each District per annum, and the contribution of not less than - 2 lakhs per annum by the Government to the Wells Fund beginning with 2.75 lakhs in 1938-39 are the points for orders.

SECOND [illegible] COUNCIL.
16 MAR 1938
No. 6845

15) The cost of establishment per district will be-

Sub Engineer- Rs.150-10-200 175 x 12	..	Rs.	2,100
Clerk " 40 x 12	..	"	480
2 peons Rs. 10 x 2 x 12	..	"	240
T.A. to Sub Engineer 75 x 12	..	"	900
3 Sub Overseers 3 x (40+20) x 12		"	2,160
3 peons 3 x10 x 12		"	120
			6,240
Additional Sub Overseer 60 x 12			720
Peon 10 x 12			120
			7,080

Cost of establishment will be about 10% of the outlay if nothing less than Rs.65,000 is spent in a district with 3 Sub-Overseers, and nothing less than Rs.75,000 in a District with 4 Sub-Overseers.

SECOND MEMBER)

16-3-38

16) A draft Act is submitted for consideration as instructed

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0284—GPB—30,000—13-9-37

30-3-38

11 Members

File No. of 193 | General and Revenue Secretariat

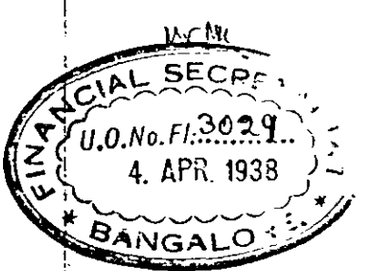
17) I have put up a revised draft G.O. embodying my views. It may be submitted (after inspection) to the Secretary and First Member. Copies of the draft may also be sent to the Financial Secretary, Chief Engineer and to the Revenue Commissioner for Mysore

MM
2/4/38

18) For perusal and favour of remarks. A copy of the draft G.O. is enclosed.

2.4.38

~~F.C.~~
F.C.Secy
MC



19) The expenditure from General Revenues on account of water supply in urban and rural areas appears under the following sub heads under "30. Grants for Public Improvements":-

Heads.	Budget provision 1937-38.
2. Improvement of water supply in towns.	1.00 lakhs
6. Drinking water wells in villages.	1.75 "
6A. Tube Wells.	.28 "
	3.03 lakhs.

20) In regard to water supply in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the K.G.F., Government have spent

Serial No.

over a crore of rupees towards capital expenditure and have been contributing about ¼ lakh every year towards maintenance charges in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

21) From the Budget of the Madras Government for 1938-39 it will be seen that the amount provided in the Budget for 1938-39 for rural water supply is Rs 5,13,300 (vide page 290 of the budget). Even this is met from the grant of the Central Government. Most of the urban towns in Mysore will practically be equal in area to several rural areas in Madras. The provision of Rs 3 lakhs now allowed for water supply or even the provision of Rs 1.75 lakhs for water supply in villages cannot be regarded as low, when compared to the provision allowed in Madras, the area of which is about 4 times that of Mysore. This may also be referred to in para 3 of the draft order briefly (as indicated in pencil).

22) I would avoid such comparisons in a G.O. MM

22 In para 4 of the draft order, it is stated that "Government have decided to allot a sum not exceeding Rs 15 lakhs for this purpose (drinking water wells in villages), and that this amount will be drawn by the Deputy Commissioners according to requirements, up to the maximum indicated for each district and formed into a Rural water supply fund. The period during which Rs 15 lakhs will have to be contributed from

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0281—GPB—30,000—13-8-37

General Revenues has not been mentioned. In the present financial condition of the State, it is not desirable or possible to permit substantial additions to the present level of expenditure. I would suggest that the following may be substituted for the first two sentences of para 4:-

4. Government have accordingly decided to allot a sum of Rs 15 lakhs for this purpose within the next five years. The amount provided in the Budget each year will be distributed among the several districts and credited to a separate fund head "Rural Water Supply Fund" (for each district)". The expenditure required for well works will be drawn by the Deputy Commissioner from the fund on bills, in accordance with the procedure to be laid down by the Comptroller".

23 The amount to be provided in the Budget for the next year may be considered at the final budget time, when only we will know definitely the total amount which can be made available for new schemes or works and the various schemes in the several departments requiring provision of funds in the order of urgency.

24 At present Rs 3 lakhs have been provisionally provided under 'Drinking Water Wells in villages.'

25 It may be laid down that the amount to be credited to the Fund by Government will not ordinarily exceed the amount of contribution by the District Board for the same

X

29) I agree with

29 I would not make this obligatory since Most of the Boards are not in a position to make contributions. Moreover the provision of rural water supply is the primary

Serial No.

purpose; and (2) that the Comptroller should arrange specially to satisfy himself in audit that the grants made out of the fund are actually utilised for the purpose for which they are given.

6.5.38

II Member) 6/5/38

OFFICE
SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL,
7 MAY 1938
No. 8429

DEWAN'S
7736

7.5.38

II Member)

7/5/38

9.5.38

Dewan

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Serial No.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
3 APR 1938
No. 6704

OFFICE
SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.
- 6 APR. 1938
No.

33) Draft G.O. setting forth the present position about the provision of drain wells in wards and the future programme and policy of work is submitted for perusal.

34) The Chief Engineer and the Nev. Comptr are being consulted

2.4.38

Dewan) 35) Adv. & F. Secy

4-4-38

36) F. Secy is being consulted separately

6.4.38

II Member)

37) Nil 6/4/38

6.4.38

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0251—GPB—30,000—13-S-37

Serial No.

38) Draft Rly. acts, forms the present position about the provision of drawwells in villages, and the future programme and policy of Govt is submitted for perusal.

39) The Chief Engineer and the Rev. Commr are also to be consulted

24.3.38

I Member

40) 1/IV/38/4

CHIEF CT... FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL APR 4 1938 No. 6914

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0281—GPB—30,000—13-8-37

Final Note by the Second Member of Council.

Subject.—

Enhanced grants for drinking water wells in villages.

41) The duty of providing facilities for drinking water in the rural parts rests on the local bodies, viz., on the District Boards, and since the introduction of Act II of 1926, on the Village Panchayets. But it has been the policy of Government for a long time past to make substantial contributions for this purpose in order to supplement the resources of the local bodies. The annual grants on this account from general revenues have varied from Rs.50,000 during years of financial stringency to Rs.1,85,000 in the current year.

42) Statistics obtained for the past three years show that no less than 2,429 wells were undertaken during this period, involving an outlay of Rs.6.96 lakhs (including the Government contribution of Rs.2.75 lakhs). The present situation is that more than two-thirds of the inhabited villages in the State are already provided with draw wells, and the progress achieved encourages the hope that, if special efforts are made and adequate funds are provided, the needs of the remaining villages can also be supplied within a few years. In his address to the Representative Assembly in June 1937, the Dewan stated that the most pressing problem of the countryside was the provision of drinking water wells. It is the intention of Government to see that the work already undertaken in this respect is accelerated and brought to completion as early as possible. It is therefore proposed to allot a sum of Rs.15 lakhs for this purpose within the next five years.

43) The Dewan and the First Member of Council agree with this proposal which may be graciously approved by His Highness.

44) A draft of the Government Order to be issued in this

connection is also submitted for His Highness' gracious perusal.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
7th May 1938.

45) *Submitted to His Highness.*

46) *I submit herewith a Final Note by the* SECOND *Member of Council on the subject of* enhanced grants for drinking water wells in villages

for His Highness' gracious approval.

Mirza M. Ismail

Dewan.

9-5-38

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

47) Enhanced grants for drinking water wells in villages.

49) Chief Secy
MD
13-5-38

no.663

1pm
13/5

48) *Order.*
~~KRW~~
11/5/38

General and Revenue Secretariat.

4855/7

5

SUBJECT:—

Enhanced grants for drinking water wells in villages

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

50) Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness'* orders before / after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

L. S. Q. Department.

13/5

54) Library adm.

The draft S.O approved by H.H. may issue. Any subsidiary instructions may receive issue later on 4. January.

2
19/12/-

8217
13.5.38

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

51) 13/5

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

52) 13/5/38

53) Secy. to Govt., L.S.G. Dept., with compliments

14/5

55) 16/5

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

WD 1467—GPB—500—23-2-38

Serial No.

H. cer 2393

56) Draft and fair Rules.

24/5

57) For perusal before comme. (H. Secy.)

24-5-38.

58) 24/5

59) Issue.

25-5-38.

Issued.

To.

The Dr. of P.H.
" D.Cs of Dts.
" R.C.
" Ch. Engr
" Pdts. of Dt. Bds.
" Comptr.

No. 29479-99/VP63-36-27 dt 23-5-38.

Issues orders in constituting a fund for providing facilities for drinking water wells in villages. rural parts.

Press Sent 27/5

B. 28/5/38

WD 02220—GPB—1,000—22-2-37

2 8188 9.

2nd April 1938.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to forward for your perusal and favour of remarks, draft of a Government Order proposed to be issued describing the present position in respect of providing draw-wells in rural parts and setting forth the programme and the policy of Government in future.

Yours sincerely,

2/4

To

The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.

Proceedings of the Government of

H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore.

- - -

Read-

Order No.

The duty of providing facilities for drinking water in the rural parts rests on the local bodies, viz., on the District Boards and since the introduction of Act II of 1926, on the village panchayets. But it has been the policy of Government for a long time past to make substantial contributions for this purpose in order to supplement the resources of the local bodies.

As early as in 1915, a comprehensive scheme was sanctioned for providing draw wells in the villages and a special grant of Rs.1½ lakhs per year was made by Government for a period of three years. It was expected that this grant, together with the provision of - Rs.50,000 normally available from District funds and the contributions of villagers, would enable the District Boards to carry out all the well works which were then considered to be necessary But for various reasons, only a part of this programme could be carried out and the bulk of the funds contributed by Government and District Boards remained unspent at the end of the - period. The balances having, however, been constituted into a special fund for each Dist. remained at the disposal of the Boards some of which have since supplemented and utilized them to advantage. But the pace of progress depending as it did on the finances and policies of the Boards concerned has not been uniform.

3. With the establishment of Village Panchayets in 1927, there was a marked revival of interest in the question of rural water supplies. The annual grants on this account from general revenues have varied from Rs.50,000 during years of financial stringency to Rs.1,85,000 in the current year. A portion of these grants was given to the District Boards to enable them to complete their programmes as amplified from time to time and the balance to the Village Panchayets. Statistics obtained [illegible] for the past three years show that no less than 2,429 wells were undertaken during this period, involving a total outlay of Rs.6.96 lakhs, including the Government contribution of Rs.2.75 lakhs. The present situation is that more than two-thirds of the inhabited villages in the State are already provided with draw wells and the progress achieved encourages the hope that if special efforts were made and adequate funds were provided, the needs of the remaining villages might also be supplied within a few years. In his address to the Representative Assembly in June 1937, the Dewan stated that the most pressing problem of the countryside was the provision of drinking water wells. It is the intention of Government to see that the work already undertaken in this respect is accelerated and brought to completion as early as possible

4. They have accordingly decided to allot a sum not exceeding Rs.15 lakhs for this purpose. This amount will be drawn by the Deputy Commissioners according to requirements, up to the maximum indicated for each District and formed into a Rural Water Supply Fund. The balances of the existing Drinking Water well Fund and contributions received from the Village Panchayets and local people, will also be credited to the funds of the respective Districts.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to arrange for the audit of the accounts of all the Panchayets to which contributions have been made in the past and see that all unutilised grants are credited to this Fund. The distinction between District Boards wells and Village Panchayet wells will cease in future and all well works will be financed from this common fund of the District.

5. The administration of the Fund will be vested in a Committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the President, District Board and two or three representatives of Village Panchayets nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner will be the chairman of the Committee and will be authorised to approve of estimates pending sanction of the Committee and to generally to watch and direct the progress of work in the District. As the work ex develops, he will be given the assistance of a Sub

Engineer and the requisite subordinate executive and clerical staff. But the existing agencies, e.g., the Village Panchayat -- Inspectors and the Sanitary Inspectors should as far as possible be utilised for carrying out the works and the extra staff should be kept at a minimum, care being taken to see that the annual cost on this account does not exceed 10 per cent of the anticipated outlay. In important technical matters, the advice of the Executive Engineer of the District or of the Sanitary Engineer as the case may be should be sought and should be promptly given.

6. It has been the policy of Government, both as a measure of economy and as a means of training local labour to give contracts for well works to the villagers themselves where the required skill is available. The Deputy Commissioner will,however, be at liberty to entrust the work to professional contractors if such a course is found necessary to ensure rapid progress.. In cases where local or other contractors are not available, he may entertain kalihat gangs, taking steps to see that their work is closely supervised.

7. The arrangements outlined above will not apply to the scheme of rural water supplies undertaken by the District Board of Chitaldrug out of a loan of Rs.1 lakh taken from the Railway Cess funds of the District.

8. Special attention should be paid to the subsidiary instructions issued from time to time in respect of well works as elaborated below:-

i. In order to facilitate the execution of an extensive programme of well works and the utilisation of funds to the greatest advantage the following measures are necessary:

(1) Preparation and maintenance of a correct up to date list of drinking water wells required to be sunk or improved in each taluk arranged in the order of urgency and importance, with complete information as to the contribution which the ryots are prepared to pay and whether in cash or in the shape of labour.

(2) Selection of the more urgent wells to be undertaken each year at the commencement of each official year and the preparation of a regular working programme according to which the works will be carried out.

(3) Maintenance of a list of wells and statement of works to be executed during the year for the whole district in the offices of the Deputy Commissioner, for the sub Division in that of the Sub Division

Office and for the taluk in that of the Amildar.

(4) Progress reports of the work done should be obtained every month and checked in the district offices. These reports should also be placed before the meetings of the District Committee and submitted to Government through the Revenue Commissioner

ii. As far as possible, no well should be sanctioned unless the villagers concerned contribute half the cost, but in exceptional cases where owing to the poverty of the popula tion or other sufficient cause(such as, the ~~xxxxx~~ well being required for the benefit of the depressed ~~xx~~ classes, the entire amount of contribution cannot be raised), discretion will be given to the Deputy Commissioners to relax the condition. A list of cases in which an exception has been made should be submitted to Government.

iii. Each well, as soon as it is constructed, should be protected by a suitable parapet and all necessary precautions taken to keep the water free from contamination. The possibilit of fitting up the wells with hand or electric pumps should be kept in view.

iv. It is necessary to exercise great care in the selection of sites for sinking wells and avoid incurring expenditure on wells from which reliable supplies of good drinking water cannot be expected.

v. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to report to Government, with the necessary particulars, the initial instalment of Government contribution to be paid into the Rural Water Supply Fund of their respective Districts.

2438

Secretary to Government,
L.S.G. Department.

To

1. The Director of Public Health in Mysore
2. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
3.
4.

Proceedings of the Government of
H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore.

- - -

Read-

Order No

The duty of providing facilities for drinking water in the rural parts rests on the local bodies, viz., on the District Boards and since the introduction of Act II of 1926, on the village panchayets. But it has been the policy of Government for a long time past to make substantial contributions for this purpose in order to supplement the resources of the local bodies.

As early as in 1915, a comprehensive scheme was sanctioned for providing draw wells in the villages and a special grant of Rs.1½ lakhs per year was made by Government for a period of three years. It was expected that this grant, together with the provision of Rs.50,000 normally available from District Funds, and the contributions of villagers, would enable the District Boards to carry out all the well works which were then considered to be necessary. But for various reasons, only a part of this programme could be carried out and the bulk of the funds contributed by Government and District Boards remained unspent at the end of the period. The balances having, however, been constituted into a special fund for each Dist., remained at the disposal of the Boards some of which have since supplemented and utilized by them to advantage. But the pace of progress depending as it did on the finances and policies of the Boards concerned has not been uniform.

4853

No. 90 1787

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Dated, Bangalore, 12.4. 1938

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

SECOND MESSAGE ... MAIL
13 APR. 1938
No. 7675

Dear Sir,

I return herewith the draft Government Order proposed to be issued describing the present position in respect of providing draw-wells in rural parts and setting forth the pro-gramme and policy of Government in future, forwarded with your D. O. letter No. L. 8188-9 dated the 2nd April 1938 with certain modifications as indicated in para 6 of the Government Order, which may be adopted, if there be no objection.

Yours sincerely,

N. Kathavaraya Rao

11.4

P. H. Krishna Rao Esq., M.A.,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self Government Department,
Bangalore.

Proposal

12 4 38

(Member)

14/4/38

14/4

4. They have accordingly decided to allot a sum not exceeding Rs.15 lakhs for this purpose. This amount will be drawn by the Deputy Commissioners according to requirements, up to the maximum indicated for each District and formed into a Rural Water Supply Fund. The balances of the existing Drinking Water well Fund and contributions received from the Village Panchayets and local people, will also be credited to the funds of the respective Districts.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to arrange for the audit of the accounts of all the Panchayets to which contributions have been made in the past and see that all unutilised grants are credited to this Fund. The distinction between District Boards wells and Village Panchayet wells will cease in future and all well works will be financed from this common fund of the District.

5, The administration of the Fund will be vested in a Committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the President, District Board and two or three representatives of Village Panchayets nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner will be the chairman of the Committee and will be authorised to approve of estimates pending sanction of the Committee and to generally to watch and direct the progress of work in the District. As the work ex develops, he will be given the assistance of a Sub

Engineer and the requisite subordinate executive and clerical staff. But the existing agencies, e.g., the Village Panchayet -- Inspectors and the Sanitary Inspectors should as far as possible be utilised for carrying out the works and the extra staff should be kept at a minimum, care being taken to see that the annual cost on this account does not exceed 10 per cent of the anticipated outlay. In important technical matters, the advice of the Executive Engineer of the District or of the Sanitary Engineer as the case may be should be sought and should be promptly given.

6. It has been the policy of Government, both as a measure of economy and as a means of training local labour to give contracts for well works to the villagers themselves where the required skill is available. The Deputy Commissioner will, however, be at liberty to entrust the work to professional contractors if such a course is found necessary to ensure rapid progress. In cases where local or other contractors are not available, he may entertain kalihat gangs, taking steps to see that their work is closely supervised.

7. The arrangements outlined above will not apply to the scheme of rural water supplies undertaken by the District Board of Chitaldrug out of a loan of Rs.1 lakh taken from the Railway Cess funds of the District.

8. Special attention should be paid to the subsidiary instructions issued from time to time in respect of well works as elaborated below:-

i. In order to facilitate the execution of an extensive programme of well works and the utilisation of funds to the greatest advantage the following measures are necessary:

(1) Preparation and maintenance of a correct up to date list of drinking water wells required to be sunk or improved in each taluk arranged in the order of urgency and importance, with complete information as to the contribution which the ryots are prepared to pay and whether in cash or in the shape of labour.

(2) Selection of the more urgent wells to be undertaken each year at the commencement of each official year and the preparation of a regular working programme according to which the works will be carried out.

(3) Maintenance of a list of wells and statement of works to be executed during the year for the whole district in the offices of the Deputy Commissioner, for the sub Division in that of the Sub Division

Office and for the taluk in that of the Amildar.

(4) Progress reports of the work done should be obtained every month and checked in the district offices. These reports should also be placed before the meetings of the District Committee and submitted to Government through the Revenue Commissioner.

ii. As far as possible, no well should be sanctioned unless the villagers concerned contribute half the cost, but in exceptional cases where owing to the poverty of the popula tion or other sufficient cause(such as, the xxxxxx well being required for the benefit of the depressed xx classes, the entire amount of contribution cannot be raised), discretion will be given to the Deputy Commissioners to relax the condition. A list of cases in which an exception has been made should be submitted to Government.

iii. Each well, as soon as it is constructed, should be protected by a suitable parapet and all necessary precautions taken to keep the water free from contamination. The possibilit of fitting up the wells with hand or electric pumps should be kept in view.

iv. It is necessary to exercise great care in the selection of sites for sinking wells and avoid incurring expenditure on wells from which reliable supplies of good drinking water cannot be expected.

v. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to report to Government, with the necessary particulars, the initial instalment of Government contribution to be paid into the Rural Water Supply Fund of their respective Districts.

2.438

Secretary to Government,
L.S.G. Department.

To

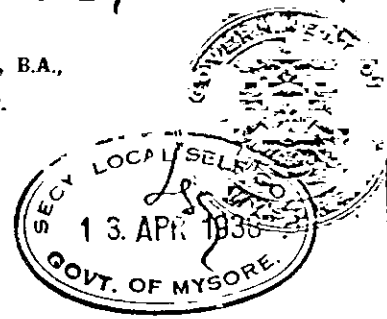
1. The Director of Public Health in Mysore
2. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
3.
4.

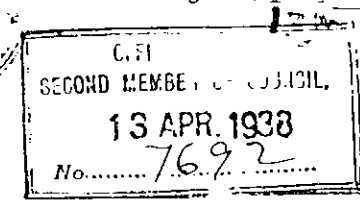
D.O. No. CL 748/37-38/ one draft 90

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN, B.A.,
Revenue Commissioner.

NEW PUBLIC OFFICES,

Dated Bangalore, 12th April 1938.





Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your D.O. letter No. L. 8188-9 dated 2nd April 1938 forwarding for my perusal and remarks, the draft of a Government Order proposed to be issued describing the present position in respect of providing draw-wells in rural parts and setting forth the programme and policy of Government in future.

The policy set forth in the Government Order is sound and the arrangements that are suggested for the execution of the works appear to me to be satisfactory. The draft may therefore be adopted.

Yours sincerely,
KV Anantaraman

P. H. Krishna Rao, Esq., M.A.,
Secretary to Government, Local Self Government Department, Bangalore.

For personal

13 4 38

If member 14/4/38

DEWAN'S MINUTE.

FILE No. 193 .

What progress has been made with the proposal to sanction a special grant for sinking drinking water wells in the villages?

MJ

26-4-38

Secy. L.S. Govt.)

The file sent to him for favour of opinion may kindly be returned early

DR
26/4/38

DC Secy
MC)

U O 3029 d/4-5-38

Drinking Water Wells Fund.

	Name of D Bd.	Month of Cash Account	Amount Rs.
1	Mysore D Bd.	Dec 37.	--- ✓
2.	Kadur.	Nov 37	2426-3-0 ✓
3	Shimoga	Dec 37	--- ✓
4	Hassan	Feby 38	4918-4-0 ✓
5	Tumkur	Jany 38	9944-13-9 ✓
6	K.G.F. Sanitary Bd	Jany 38	1000-4-5 ✓
7	Kolar	Jany 38	. ✓
8	Bangalore.	Jany 38	2873-14-7 ✓
9	Chitaldrug	Dec 37	5277-0-0 ✓
		Total Rs.	26440-7-9

D. 2/3

Statement showing the expenditure under "30 Grants for Public Improvements- Drinking water wells in villages" since 1926-27

2

Rs In Lakhs

	Budget	Actuals
1926-27	.50	.58
1927-28	.50	.44
1928-29	1.69	.97
1929-30	1.27	1.01
1930-31	1.00	.70
1931-32	.50	.48
1932-33	.50	.47
1933-34	.75	.73
1934-35	.75	.74
1935-36	1.00	.97
1936-37	1.00	.96
1937-38(Budget)	1.75	

In accordance with the instructions laid down in Govt order No.L 3432-41 L B 110-26-1 dated 26th November 1926, Grants for rural reconstruction, including those for the construction of Drinking water wells, are being treated as absolute grants, and credited to the Panchayet fund(including the amounts collected in the village and contributions from the District Boards)

29-3-38

Statement No I

STATEMENT NO. I.

Sl. No.	Name of District.	Number of Villages	Villages with wells.	Villages without wells.	Five Year Programme.		
					No. of wells required.	Estimated cost.	Government Grant required.
						Rs.	Rs.
1.	Tumkur	2,416 / 2381	1,861	555	852	3,00,000	
2.	Kolar	3,081 / 2957	1,966	963	999	3,30,725	
3.	Bangalore	2,512 / 2478	1,852	660	487		1,75,000
4.	Mysore	3,184 / 2709	2,028	1,156	510		1,50,000
5.	Kadur	1,108 / 959	601	507			
6.	Shimoga	1,799 / 1714	1,293	506	418		1,47,185
7.	Chitaldrug	1,254 / 1239	717	537	537	3,99,533	2,39,620
8.	Hassan	2384 / 2252	1002	1294			
		17738 / 16483	11320	6178			

STATEMENT NO. II. (Incomplete Wells.)

Sl. No.	Name of Districts.	No. of Wells.	Estimated cost.	Outlay	Balance required	Government Grant required.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Tumkur	249	87,283	23,950	63,333	7,981
2.	Kolar	107	32,654	7,377	25,277	2,600
3.	Bangalore	86				4,000 (District Board) 7,665 (Village Panchayet)
4.	Mysore	53				
5.	Hassan	66 (V.P.) 24 (Dt. Bd.)	43,224	12,683	30,541	11,040 (V.P.) 6,420 (Dt.Bd.)
6.	Kadur	34	22,450	8,848	13,602	3,700
7.	Shimoga	88				14,605
8.	Chitaldrug	119			51,323	10,540
		826			Total	68551

STATEMENT NO. IV.

Year.	Bangalore District.			Mysore District.			Hassan District.			Kadur District.		
	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32-33	4,000		7,436	6,000		9,388	4,000		8,053	5,000		5,805
33-34	8,000		7,432	8,000		8,163	5,000		20,266	7,000		8,815
34-35	8,000	8,164	20,026	8,000	1,193	21,950	6,000	956	29,840 33361	7,000	Nil	11,437 1082
35-36	12,000	6,193	23,052	15,000	2,579	26,015	10,000	197	34,393 29801	10,000	1,550	13,961 1898
36-37			~~71,166~~ 38759			21087			41832			26581

Year.	Shimoga District.			Chitaldrug District.			Tumkur District.			Kolar District.		
	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32-33	6,000		3,484 ~~6174~~	8,000		18,591	4,000		12,875	8,000		11,314
33-34	8,000		4,653	8,000		19,141	7,000		12,426	8,000		14,762
34-35	7,000	2,463	6,174	6,000	55,192	29,041	8,000	3,201	31,294 18750	9,000	17,944	45,297 3339
35-36	10,000	3,262	25,656	6,000	26,009	32,799	12,000	4,518	33,130 33432	15,000	16,982	28,634 4231
36-37			25300			71,166.			32279			46555

Total Govt. Grant.

1932--33	... Rs. ~~45,000~~	
1933-34	... 75,000	1,71,938
1934-35	... 75,000	2,23,108
1935-36	... 1,00,000	3,03,889
1936-37	1,00,000	
37-38	1,85,000.	

STATEMENT NO. IV.

Year.	Bangalore District.			Mysore District.			Hassan District.			Kadur District.		
	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32-33	4,000		7,436	6,000		9,388	4,000		8,053	5,000		5,805
33-34	8,000		7,432	8,000		8,163	5,000		20,266	7,000		8,815
34-35	8,000	8,164	20,026	8,000	1,193	21,950	6,000	956	29,840	7,000	Nil	11,437
35-36	12,000	6,193	23,052	15,000	2,579	26,015	10,000	197	34,393	10,000	1,550	13,961

Year.	Shimoga District.			Chitaldrug District.			Tumkur District.			Kolar District.		
	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent	Govt. Grant.	District Board Grant	Total spent
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32-33	6,000	3,484		8,000		18,591	4,000		12,875	8,000		11,314
33-34	8,000	4,653		8,000		19,141	7,000		12,426	8,000		14,762
34-35	7,000	2,463	6,174	6,000	55,192	29,041	8,000	3,201	31,294	9,000	17,944	45,297
35-36	10,000	3,262	25,656	6,000	26,009	32,799	12,000	518	33,130	15,000	16,982	28,634

STATEMENT NO. III.

Programme for 37-38

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of wells to be sunk.	Estimated cost.	Ways and Means suggested			Government Grant given.	
				Village Panchayet	District Board	Government Grant.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Tumkur	316	86,866	20,000	10,000	25,000	17,800 2,500	(Additional Grant)
	Kolar	208	74,335	28,845	7,060	41,030	23,000 1,000	(Vokkaleri)
	Bangalore	213	59,838	20,430	13,872	13,872	18,300 8,000	(Closepet Centre)
	Mysore	108	38,950	13,091		25,859	21,200 3,000	
	Hassan	101 V.P. 24 D.B.				23,310	14,300 1,000	(Additional Grant)
6	Kadur	180	93,202	55,177	10,025	28,000	16,600 1,300	(Additional Grant)
7	Shimoga	186	1,33,171			44,305	27,800	(Including Rs.10,000/- for 1936-37.)
8	Chitaldrug	207	1,32,933	32,305	62608	38,020	24,000 5,000	(Additional Grant)

No L 9479-59 VP 63-36-27

Read 23-5-38

I. G.O. No. 5248-59/

Samy 38-12-38 dated 6-1-19
passing orders regard
directing that an amount
the proposals in the matter of
contribution of Rs 50,000 fro
sinking draw wells in Vill
made from State Funds
of the State.
for sinking drinking wat
wells, to supplement an
equal amount contributi
by the Dt Boards

2. G.O No 800-10/H3
12-15-1 dt 25-7-1915
directing the opening
~~under Dt Fund~~ of a head
called "D. W. W. Fund" f
the crediting of the contri
from the Govt, the Dt Bd
and the villagers to the
Fund, the Fund being
earmarked for sinking
wells in the Dt and not
being mixed up with
the general balances
of the Dt Board

3. G.O. No 2 9720-38/H3 32-26
dated 20-1-27 directing that
with effect from 1-2-27

Proceedings of the Government of
H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read- × × × × × × ×

Order No. —

The duty of providing facilities for drinking water in the rural parts rests on the local bodies, viz., on the District Boards, and since the introduction of Act II of 1926, on the village panchayets. But it has been the policy of Government, for a long time past, to make substantial contributions for this purpose in order to supplement the resources of the local bodies.

As early as in 1915, a comprehensive scheme was sanctioned for providing draw wells in the villages, and a special grant of Rs.1½ lakhs per year was made by Government for a period of three years. It was expected that this grant, together with the provision of - Rs.50,000 normally available from District Funds, and the contributions of villagers, would enable the District Boards to carry out all the well works which were then considered to be necessary. But for various reasons, only a part of this programme could be carried out, and the bulk of the funds contributed by Government and District Boards remained unspent at the end of the - period. The balances, having, however, been constituted into a special fund for each Dist., remained at the disposal of the Boards, some of which have since supplemented and utilized them to advantage. But the pace of progress, depending as it did on the finances and policies of the Boards concerned, has not been uniform.

3. With the establishment of Village Panchayets in 1927, there was a marked revival of interest in the question of rural water supplies. The annual grants on this account from general revenues have varied from Rs.50,000 during years of financial stringency to Rs.1,85,000 in the current year. A portion of these grants was given to the District Boards to enable them to complete their programmes as amplified from time to time and the balance to the Village Panchayets. Statistics obtained for the past three years show that no less than 2,429 wells were undertaken during this period, involving a total outlay of Rs.6.96 lakhs, including the Government contribution of Rs.2.75 lakhs. The present situation is that more than two-thirds of the inhabited villages in the State are already provided with draw wells and the progress achieved encourages the hope that, if special efforts ~~were~~ are made and adequate funds ~~were~~ are provided, the needs of the remaining villages might also be supplied within a few years. In his address to the Representative Assembly in June 1937, the Dewan stated that the most pressing problem of the countryside was the provision of drinking water wells. It is the intention of Government to see that the work already undertaken in this respect is accelerated and brought to completion as early as possible.

4. Government have accordingly decided to allot a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for this purpose within the next five years. The amount provided in the budget each year will be distributed among the several districts and credited to a separate fund head "Rural Water Supply Fund" for each District.

The expenditure required for well works will be drawn by the Deputy Commissioner from the Fund on bills, in accordance with the procedure to be laid down by the Comptroller. The Comptroller should arrange specially to satisfy himself in audit that the grants made out of the fund are actually utilised for the purpose for which they are given. The balances of the existing Drinking Water Wells Fund and contributions received from ~~the~~ Village Panchayat and local people, will also be credited to the funds of the respective Districts. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to arrange for the audit of the accounts of all the Panchayats to which contributions have been made in the past and see that all unutilised grants are credited to this Fund. The distinction between District Board wells and Village Panchayat wells will cease ~~in future~~, and all well works will be financed from this common fund of the District.

5. The administration of the Fund will be vested in a Committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the President, District Board and two or three representatives of Village Panchayats nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner will be the chairman of the Committee and will be authorised to approve of estimates pending sanction of the Committee and generally to watch and direct the progress of work in the District. As the work develops, he will be given the assistance of a Sub

Engineer and the requisite subordinate executive and clerical staff. But the existing agencies, e.g., the Village Panchayat -- Inspectors and the Sanitary Inspectors should as far as possible be utilised for carrying out the works and the extra staff should be kept at a minimum, care being taken to see that the annual cost on this account does not exceed 10 per cent of the anticipated outlay. In important technical matters, the advice of the Executive Engineer of the District or of the Sanitary Engineer as the case may be, should be sought and should be promptly given.

6. It has been the policy of Government, both as a measure of economy and as a means of training local labour, to give contracts for well works to the villagers themselves where the required skill is available. The Deputy Commissioner will, however, be at liberty to entrust the work to professional contractors, if such a course is found necessary to ensure rapid progress. In cases where local or other contractors are not available, he may entertain kalihat gangs, taking steps to see that their work is closely supervised.

7. The arrangements outlined above will not apply to the scheme of rural water supplies undertaken by the District Board of Chitaldrug out of a loan of Rs.1 lakh taken from the Railway Cess funds of the District.

8. Special attention should be paid to the subsidiary instructions issued from time to time in respect of well works as ~~elaborated~~ explained below:-

i. In order to facilitate the execution of an extensive programme of well works and the utilisation of funds to the greatest advantage the following measures are necessary:

(1) Preparation and maintenance of a correct up-to-date list of drinking water wells required to be sunk or improved in each taluk, arranged in the order of urgency and importance, with complete information as to the contribution which the ryots are prepared to ~~pay~~ give and whether in cash or in the shape of labour.

(2) Selection of the more urgent wells to be undertaken each year at the commencement of ~~each~~ the official year and the preparation of a regular working programme according to which the works will be carried out.

(3) Maintenance of a list of wells and a statement of works to be executed during the year, for the whole district in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, for the sub Division in that of the Sub Division

Office and for the taluk in that of the Amildar.

(4) Progress reports of the work done should be obtained every month and checked in the district office. These reports should also be placed before the meetings of the District Committee and submitted to Government through the Revenue Commissioner.

ii. As far as possible, no well should be sanctioned unless the villagers concerned or the local bodies contribute half the cost; but in exceptional cases where, owing to the poverty of the population or other sufficient cause (such as, the ~~xxxxx~~ well being required for the benefit of the depressed ~~xx~~ classes), the entire amount of contribution cannot be raised, discretion will be given to the Deputy Commissioners to relax the condition. A list of cases in which ~~an~~ exception has been made should be submitted to Government.

iii. Each well, as soon as it is constructed should be protected by a suitable parapet and all necessary precautions taken to keep the water free from contamination. The possibility of ~~fitting up~~ providing the wells with hand or electric pumps should be kept in view.

iv. It is necessary to exercise great care in the selection of sites for sinking wells and avoid incurring expenditure on wells which do not yield sufficient quantity of water. ~~from which reliable supplies of good drinking water cannot be expected.~~ quantity

v. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to report to Government, with the necessary particulars, the initial instalment of Government contribution to be paid into the Rural Water Supply Fund of their respective Districts.

2-4-38

Secretary to Government,
L.S.G. Department.

To

1. The Director of Public Health in Mysore
2. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
3. The Revenue Commissioner
4. The Chief Engineer of Mysore
5. The Presidents of Dt Bds
6. The Comptroller & Auditor

S. O.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. L. 9479-99—V. P. 63-36-27, dated 23rd May 1938.

Drinking Water Wells.

Directs that a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs be contributed by Government to the Fund for sinking —— in villages during the next five years and prescribes the procedure for executing the works.

READ—

Government Order No. 5248-59—Sany. 38-12-38, dated 6th January 1915, passing orders regarding the proposals in the matter of sinking draw wells in villages of the State.

2. Government Order No. 800-10—L. B. 12-15-1, dated 25th July 1915, directing the opening of a head called "Drinking Water Wells Fund" and the crediting of the contributions from the Government, the District Board and the villagers to the Fund, the Fund being earmarked for sinking wells in the district and not being mixed up with the general balances of the District Fund.

3. Government Order No. L. 3024-31—L. B. 26-26-83, dated 12th November 1926, issuing instructions regarding the maintenance of a ledger of villages with and without drinking water wells in each taluk in the State.

4. Government Order No. L. 4720-38—L. B. 32-26-24, dated 20th January 1927, directing that, with effect from 1st February 1927, all grants to Village Panchayets for water supply be treated as absolute and outright grants and credited to the Village Panchayet Fund.

5. Government Order No. L. 3923-40—V. P. 10-27-49, dated 21st June 1923, directing that grants made out of State Funds for the construction of wells in rural areas be supplemented, wherever necessary, from the balance at the credit of the 'Drinking Water Wells Fund,' leaving it open to the District Boards either to complete the incomplete works themselves or make such grants to the Village Panchayets as the funds at their credit permit.

6. Communications received from the Deputy Commissioners of districts submitting a five-year programme of sinking drinking water wells in their respective districts.

ORDER NO. L. 9479-99—V. P. 63-36-27, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD MAY 1938.

The duty of providing facilities for drinking water in the rural parts rests on the local bodies, *viz.*, on the District Boards, and since the introduction of Act II of 1926, on the Village Panchayets. But it has been the policy of Government, for a long time past, to make substantial contributions for this purpose in order to supplement the resources of the local bodies.

2. As early as 1915, a comprehensive scheme was sanctioned for providing draw wells in the villages, and a special grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs per year was made by Government for a period of three years. It was expected that this grant, together with the provision of Rs. 50,000 normally available from District Funds, and the contributions of the villagers, would enable the District Boards to carry out all the well works which were then considered to be necessary. But for various reasons, only a part of this programme could be carried out, and the bulk of the funds contributed by Government and the District Boards remained unspent at the end of the period. The balances, having, however, been constituted into a special fund for each district, remained at the disposal of the Boards, some of which have since supplemented and utilized them to advantage. But the pace of progress, depending

as it did on the finances and policies of the Boards concerned, has not been uniform.

3. With the establishment of Village Panchayets in 1927, there was a marked revival of interest in the question of rural water supplies. The annual grants on this account from general revenues have varied from Rs. 50,000 during years of financial stringency to Rs. 1,85,000 in the current year. A portion of these grants was given to the District Boards to enable them to complete their programmes as amplified from time to time and the balance to the Village Panchayets. Statistics obtained for the past three years show that no less than 2,429 well works were undertaken during this period, involving a total outlay of Rs. 6·96 lakhs, including the Government contribution of Rs. 2·75 lakhs. The present situation is that more than two-thirds of the inhabited villages in the State are already provided with draw wells and the progress achieved encourages the hope that, if special efforts are made and adequate funds are provided, the needs of the remaining villages may also be supplied within a few years. In his address to the Representative Assembly in June 1937, the Dewan stated that the most pressing problem of the countryside was the provision of drinking water wells. It is the intention of Government to see that the work already undertaken in this respect is accelerated, and brought to completion as early as possible.

4. The Government have accordingly decided to allot a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for this purpose within the next five years. The amount provided in the budget each year will be distributed among the several districts and credited to a separate fund head, "Rural Water Supply Fund," for each district.

The amount required for well works will be drawn by the Deputy Commissioner from the fund on bills, in accordance with the procedure to be laid down by the Comptroller. The Comptroller should arrange specially to satisfy himself in audit that the grants made out of the fund are actually utilised for the purpose for which they are given. The balances of the existing Drinking Water Wells Fund and contributions received from Village Panchayets and local people, will also be credited to the funds of the respective districts. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to arrange for the audit of the accounts of all the Panchayets to which contributions have been made in the past and to see that all unutilised grants are credited to this Fund. The distinction between District Board wells and Village Panchayet wells will cease and all well works will be financed from this common fund of the district.

5. The administration of the Fund will be vested in a Committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the President, District Board, and two or three representatives of Village Panchayets nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner will be the Chairman of the Committee and will be authorised to approve of estimates pending sanction of the Committee and generally to watch and direct the progress of work in the district. As the work develops, he will be given the assistance of a Sub-Engineer and the requisite subordinate executive and clerical staff. But the existing agencies, *e.g.*, the Village Panchayet Inspectors and the Sanitary Inspectors should, as far as possible, be utilised for carrying out the works and the extra staff should be kept at a minimum, care being taken to see that the annual cost on this account does not exceed 10 per cent of the anticipated outlay. In important technical matters, the advice of the Executive Engineer of the district or of the Sanitary Engineer, as the case may be, should be sought and should be promptly given.

6. It has been the policy of Government, both as a measure of economy and as a means of training local labour, to give contracts for well works to the villagers themselves, provided the required skill is locally available. The Deputy Commissioner will, however, be at liberty to entrust the work to professional contractors, if such a course is found necessary to ensure rapid progress. In cases where local or other contractors are not available, he may entertain *kalihat* gangs, taking steps to see that their work is closely supervised.

7. The arrangements outlined above will not apply to the scheme of rural water supplies undertaken by the District Board of Chitaldrug out of a loan of Rs. 1 lakh taken from the Railway Cess funds of the district.

No. L. 9479-99—V. P. 63-36-27, DATED 23RD MAY 1938.

8. Special attention should be paid to the subsidiary instructions issued from time to time in respect of well works as explained below :—

(1) In order to facilitate the execution of an extensive programme of well works and the utilisation of funds to the greatest advantage, the following measures are necessary :—

(i) The preparation and maintenance of a correct up-to-date list of drinking water wells required to be sunk or improved in each taluk, arranged in the order of urgency and importance, with complete information as to the contribution which the raiyats are prepared to give and whether in cash or in the shape of labour.

(ii) The selection of the more urgent wells to be undertaken each year at the commencement of the official year and the preparation of a regular working programme according to which the works will be carried out.

(iii) The maintenance of a list of wells and a statement of works to be executed during the year, for the whole district in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, for the Sub-Division, in that of the Sub-Division Officer and for the taluk, in that of the Amildar.

(iv) Progress reports of the work done should be obtained every month and checked in the District Office. These reports should also be placed before the meetings of the District Committee and submitted to Government through the Revenue Commissioner.

(2) As far as possible, no well should be sanctioned unless the villagers or the local bodies concerned contribute half the cost ; but in exceptional cases where owing to the poverty of the population or other sufficient cause (such as, the well being required for the benefit of the depressed classes), the entire amount of contribution cannot be raised, discretion will be given to the Deputy Commissioner to relax the condition. A list of cases in which exceptions have been made should be submitted to Government.

(3) Each well, as soon as it is constructed, should be protected by a suitable parapet and all necessary precautions taken to keep the water free from contamination. The possibility of providing the wells with hand or electric pumps should be kept in view.

(4) It is necessary to exercise great care in the selection of sites for sinking wells and avoid incurring expenditure on wells which are not likely to supply sufficient quantities of water.

9. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to report to Government, with the necessary particulars, the initial instalment of Government contribution to be paid into the Rural Water Supply Fund of their respective Districts.

P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

To—The Director of Public Health in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Presidents of District Boards.
The Comptroller to Government through the Financial Secretariat.

Exd.—C. K.

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